

## Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

## RULE &amp; TARWATER.

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WEDNESDAY, . . . . . SEPT. 28, 1870.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

## FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. W. H. WISENER,  
OF BEDFORD.

## FOR CONGRESS:

HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

## OUR TICKET.

The Republican Convention which met at the Capitol Thursday did its work to the entire satisfaction of the friends of the Republican cause in every part of the State. Our standard bearer, Hon. W. H. Wisener, whose name we place at the head of our columns this morning, is a man of high character, of recognized ability and a true friend of our cause and of the Government. We present his name with great satisfaction, and feel assured that his claims, when fully canvassed, will be fully recognized by every Union man in the State. He has been prominent in the legislation of Tennessee since the war, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate at the last session, is a lawyer of good reputation and a clear-headed, fearless, honest man. He will make a vigorous canvass of the State and successfully unmask the present dangerous purposes and tendencies of Tennessee Democracy. We are fully persuaded that the honest, sober-minded people of this State are anxious to have the strife and animosities of the war ended, and will look with regret and suspicion upon the new effort of demagogues and politicians of the Democratic party to keep them alive. We do not desire to fan anew their slumbering fires—fires which we had hoped were really dead—but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Tennessee Democracy have fully determined that they shall not yet die. If the war is to be forgotten, who shall first give evidence that it is past and buried? If such men as assembled recently at Nashville refuse to acknowledge as settled the very vital principle which was the corner stone and foundation of the war, can we be expected to ignore it? The country needs peace—freedom from agitation—but this can only come from a frank, full recognition of the results of the war, and so long as the Bourbon element of Tennessee Democracy is aggressive and vigorous enough to foist upon the party its principles and spirit, the people of the country will not rest easy. It is for such reasons as these that the Republican party of the State, though in a minority, go into the contest full of spirit and hope, determined that the people shall have fairly and fully presented to them these important questions, that they may once again reaffirm their determination that the results of the war shall be fully and unqualifiedly secured to the people of the whole country.

The advice of the Convention, that in every district a full Republican ticket be nominated, we endorse, and hope will be observed. We want the best men nominated in every case, so that the party can carry them successfully through, for we want fearless and capable men in position. We ask our friends in every county and district to organize thoroughly and prepare for the work before us. We have a foe more numerous and restless than we are, but we have it in power to make them feel that their own safety lies in a full and fair abandonment of their past wrongs. Let us be aggressive and firm, and see that East Tennessee stands fairly and unmistakably upon the platform for which we battled in 1861.

The appointment of Senator Morton, of Indiana, as Minister to England, is eminently wise and proper. He is one of our ablest public men and has rendered signal service to his country in the United States Senate. During the war, his services in behalf of the Government were not surpassed by the Governor of any other State. He was especially attentive to the interests and comfort of soldiers from his own State, among whom he was exceedingly popular.

The Springfield Herald speaks of Andrew Johnson as making an ass of himself. Thereupon, the witty gentleman who amuses the readers of the Louisville Courier-Journal says that the editor of the Herald is unlike Johnson, in that he was born an ass. "How pleasant it is to see brethren dwell together in unity!"

Two hundred and four passengers lost their lives by the great steamboat collision of the Avery and Paris, on the Amazon river, last July.

## HON. W. H. WISENER.

Just as we expected, when this gentleman became the candidate of the Republican party for Governor, he was at once made the subject of severe criticism by the Democratic press. The *Union and American* comes to us with a long editorial attempting to show that Judge Wisener sympathized with the South in its attempt to overthrow the Government. Democratic papers are perfectly welcome to make all the capital they can out of this. Judge Wisener's party friends are satisfied that he is now, and has always been, a devoted friend to the United States Government. He has always enjoyed the entire confidence of his Union neighbors, and when the Federal army occupied Middle Tennessee, he was consulted and relied upon by the officers in command. Men could not always act untrammelled, when surrounded by hostile bayonets in the hands of rebel soldiers, and were sometimes forced to do things, which they would have done otherwise under different circumstances. If the Republican party is satisfied with him it matters but little whether the opposite party is or not. We have no idea that Gen. Brown, the Democratic candidate, will be satisfied with him after he has met him on the stump.

Our candidate not only enjoys the respect of his own party, but also of men who are opposed to him politically. He has served with distinction in the Legislature before and since the war, and has invariably run ahead of his ticket. His record on questions of public policy, such as free schools, internal improvements and measures for the benefit of the masses, has been consistent, and will bear the closest scrutiny. He has served on the Electoral ticket in Presidential elections, both for his Congressional District and for the State at large, and has always borne himself to the perfect satisfaction of his friends, and to the discomfiture of his opponents. Whatever Democracy may say of him, Republicans are satisfied with him as their standard bearer in the present contest, and will give him a cordial support.

## FAMILY TROUBLES.

The Democratic family is so large and numerous that its private griefs and jars cannot well escape the attention of the public. For the past ten years its record of corruption and rebellion has been its sore trial and burden. This year it thought its troubles ended, and its millennium near at hand. The States were all restored to their former relations to the Government, and the great masses of the Southern people to all their political rights and privileges. None but a few of the prominent leaders of the secession movement were left under disabilities—sears left on the body politic, which it was thought might serve to remind us of what terrible trials we had endured. Under these favorable circumstances the Democracy thought their prospects brilliant. But unfortunately for them, their Southern brethren, released from their restraints, like Hampton and Blair in the New York Convention, speak too boldly their real sentiments.

The National Democracy has so far successfully dodged this troublesome question, when along comes a "military reunion" in Tennessee that refuses to adopt resolutions to that effect; but on the contrary, upon such good authority as A. Johnson, waives the whole question.

Then again the Democratic Congressional Committee send out all over the South letters advising their friends for the sake of the party North not to nominate or elect candidates for Congress who "cannot take the iron clad oath." In reply to this suggestion, hear what a correspondent of the *Memphis Ledger* says:

"No man who can take the iron-clad oath is worthy to represent the people of Tennessee, and if such a man be nominated he will not receive the hearty support of the Democracy, and defeat and shame will be our portion. We are tired of trimmers and negative men."

Further on the same writer says:

"In the name of common sense, send no man to represent us who can swear that he never gave aid or comfort or sympathy to the South in her struggle for freedom."

So it seems that when the Democrats in the North are just ready to lay their lean hands upon the fat offices of the country, some of their ungrateful compatriots in the South "gush" too much, and alarm the honest masses at their hardness of heart and sham repentance. If this family was smaller, and could discuss its secrets and troubles privately, we could not profit so much by the intractable members. As it is, the country can plainly see its discords, and no one that we know feels very sorry for it.

EVERY was at Nashville during the Democratic Convention, and reported it for the *Cincinnati Commercial*. He says Andy Johnson, with his Greenville resolutions, created great trouble. In describing the divisions in the Convention on this question, he says:

"But there are those who do not want to acknowledge it, who regard it as a great principle, and believe that principles never die. That is the difficulty in a nut shell, and the fire-eaters are wrothy that Andrew Johnson and the *Union and American* should acknowledge that the secession question is settled."

Andy himself put the thing in a nut shell as follows: "If a State has no right to secede, I see no objection to incorporating it in the platform." So says every sensible man, and the fact that the Convention refused to do so is very significant. Avery explains above why it did not.

## WELL CHOSEN.

Owing to the peculiarly appropriate choice of title made by the *Whig and Register*, there need be no conflict between it and the *Press and Herald* as to the leadership of the Democratic hosts of East Tennessee. The *Whig and Register*, not at all envious of the well applied name of "the organ," by which the *Press and Herald* is known, chose a title more befitting its profound style, and has baptized itself as "the oracle." There is something singularly proper in this choice of our neighbor. We have read with pleasure his dissertations on the Ku Klux Klan and innovations of Criminal Law; on the meaning of the word "sovereign" as applied to States, and also his elaborate expositions of the rights of the States under the Constitution, and we admit that they are oracular in style and wisdom. A few such efforts will establish the claim our contemporary makes as "the oracle" of its party, and we confidently predict that to this oracle the subordinate lights of the party will come for wisdom and guidance. How commonplace, and how proper on the other hand, is the title of our nearer neighbor, the *Press and Herald*. Who of our readers has not been greatly annoyed in passing the crowded thoroughfares of our cities at the harsh sounds and discordant notes of the worn-out hand organ, grinding out the old tunes familiar to every gamine in the passing throng? How can we fail to associate such unpleasant recollections with the name of "the organ," which our contemporary has so proudly recognized in the past? And who can fail to recognize the appropriateness of the name while reading its columns, so often filled with the same old worn out stories about "the Narragansett" and "the Radical plunderers," "the infamous revenue laws," &c., &c.? And when the repudiated old party hack, who occasionally tries to grind out melodious strains on the worn out strings, plays his tune, do we not naturally think of the ragged, dilapidated professional beggars who impose upon the benevolence of the public by assuming the misfortunes and dress of some poor honest soldier, grinding organs for small pitances?

Then, again, to its contemporaries and patrons, who have business relations with it, we know the propriety of the name will never be questioned. Its loud cries about "extensive circulation" and "fine advertising medium" must naturally suggest to its patrons, who have availed themselves of its proffered advantages, of the disappointment the small boy from the country first feels on going into a side show at a circus—the outside all covered with fine, gaudy pictures, the crowd attracted by the harmonious strains of the veritable organ—only to find, on paying the admittance fee, the wax figures dusty and the double-headed man in a bottle.

We do not know how it seems to others, but to us it appears that in these titles—"the oracle" and "the organ"—which our contemporaries have chosen, in order to settle their rivalries, they have by some mysterious guidance chosen names very appropriate and distinctive.

## THE FACTS.

There are two ways of misrepresenting facts. One is by the suppression of the truth and the other by suggesting the false. "The organ" is frequently guilty of both. In yesterday's issue it published the contribution of some one of the few party hacks that frequent its sanctum, the principal part of which was devoted to abuse of Mr. Maynard. But one of the weakest parts of the labored effort was the statement of the financial record of the Republican Administration at Washington. This contributor says the amount collected in taxes for the year ending June 30th, 1869—eight months of which were under Johnson's Administration—was \$370,943,747. The amount collected as taxes for the year ending June 30th, 1870—all under Grant's Administration—was over \$400,000,000, an excess during the year of over \$30,000,000. Now what do our readers suppose these figures were exhibited for? to show that Grant's administration is more economical and honest than Johnson's? One would naturally think so, for that is just what it does prove. But "the organ" charges from this exhibit that the taxes have not been reduced. We have exposed this falsehood once before, but as missionary work with such wretches may be of service to the public, we again state the facts. Waiving entirely the inaccuracy of near eight millions in "the organ's" statement, we answer its false charges with the facts officially promulgated.

It appears from these figures that the taxes have been reduced by Congressional legislation since the war over two hundred millions of dollars. Over one hundred millions of this reduction has been made, or, rather, gone into effect under Grant's Administration. In face of these facts, we have merely the charge of "the organ" that because Grant has collected over thirty millions more for taxes than Johnson did in the same time, there has been no reduction of taxation. Every business man knows there has been such a reduction. The tax on whisky was reduced from two dollars to fifty cents—a fact known to almost every man. But it is not as generally known, perhaps, that Grant has collected more revenue from whisky taxed at fifty cents than Johnson did under the two dollar tax.

But "the organ" very well knows why Grant collected over thirty millions more in 1869-70, under reduced taxes, than Johnson did in 1868-9. One great secret is that there was less stealing done. Another reason is the business and wealth of the country which yearly increases, affords more objects of taxation. For these reasons, President Grant, with honesty, has been able to collect, under reduced taxes, more than Johnson did. He has likewise, through retrenchment and reform, expended \$50,000,000 less than Johnson did the year preceding, another and stronger proof of honesty. If "the organ" will give its readers the benefit of these facts we know it will do them good.

## DESPERATE STRAITS OF CONSERVATIVE UNION MEN.

The editor of the *Chattanooga Times* was an officer of a colored regiment in the United States army. Since the war he has been one of the bitterest Democrats in Tennessee. He reported very fully and fairly the proceedings of the Congressional Convention, for the 3d District, which met at McMinnville, last Friday. In that Convention, a Col. Combs, of White county, declared that he was a rebel and thanked God for it. He said he was no Radical, no Conservative, but he was a rebel Democrat. Capt. Duffey, in nominating Col. Garrett, the present candidate, said: "I urge the Convention to vote for Col. A. E. Garrett, a man who wore the blue and fought me during the war, but who since the war has worn the gray in his heart, and who, I believe, is now as good a rebel as I was." This endorsement from Duffey won the prize for Garrett.

These speeches were too much for even the editor of the *Times*. As witness, what he says in yesterday's edition. In speaking of Duffey's speech endorsing Garrett, he says:

Capt. Duffey, of the *Carthage Vidette*, stated that Col. Garrett was a rebel at heart. Making all necessary allowances for Duffey's Bourbonism, which is of the extreme kind, we presume he meant merely to say that Col. Garrett was a friend to the Southern people. We wish he had been a little more careful in his language. We do not think any Federal soldier ought to stigmatize himself by saying that he was wrong during the war, and we certainly do not expect a rebel soldier to make a similar confession.

The Union men of the South, and the Northern soldiers who have sold out to such Democrats as Combs and Duffey, the editor of the *Times* thinks, have not acted from selfish motives. He explains their sentiments as follows:

We but express their determination when we declare that nothing can now drive them from the Democratic party. But we also speak their sentiments, when we say that such language as that of Mr. Combs and Capt. Duffey, is calculated to cast a decided damper upon their enthusiasm in support of the party. We hope we shall hear no more of it.

We hope they will, though, and we hope Combs and Duffey will hold their noses to the grindstone until they are made to feel their slavery. The editor of the *Times* and his associates in Democracy who once wore the blue, ought to be treated just as they now are. They ought to be dominated over by just such men as Combs and Duffey, for they deserve it. They are nothing but tools in the hands of the men who now have control of the Democratic party in Tennessee, and the sooner they find it out the better. They do well enough to edit papers and vote for their masters, but whenever they raise their heads to peep for office or favors they are given plainly to understand that their disabilities have not yet been removed. When they are ready to swear they never wore the blue, and that they are "rebels at heart," as Duffey did for Col. Garrett, their claims will be entertained, and not before. But the best proof that the "good old days of 1861" have come back again is that even such hardened sinners as Andy Johnson and "Ally Gator" are becoming alarmed and disgusted. When the grey is too prominent in party matters to suit them, we think it time the Union men of the country were on their guard.

## CHANGES.

The *Nashville Banner* concludes an article on Andrew Johnson with "O, Tempora! Oh, Moses!" Upon reading the *Banner* and *Union and American* we are led to exclaim, O, Tempora! A few months ago the former was exceedingly nervous over reconstruction and the Bourbonism of the extreme rebel wing of Democracy in Tennessee. Then the *Union and American* was slashing away boldly and demanding that the party battle for principle and make no concessions unworthy of the Southern people, &c. Now, the *Union and American* and Andrew Johnson have become sensitive over the reconstruction and Bourbon question, and take the late Democratic State Convention to task for not emphatically repudiating secession and squarely planting itself upon the platform of the Northern Democracy; and now the *Banner* pushes boldly out, endorses Brown and the secession resolution of the convention, and ridicules Johnson for his sensitiveness and fears of Congress.

These are a few of the changes "tempora" brings about, and are as amusing as instructive. But the *Banner* may lash Johnson and Colyar as much as it pleases, that does not satisfy the people. They want some explanation for the singular action of the Democracy upon this question which is not yet as "dead" as the *Banner* would have us believe. It was live enough to be dodged by the "military reunion" at Nashville, and it is, therefore, of sufficient importance to need explanation, as the public interest it has provoked shows.

THE *Whig* says the attempt to misconstrue the secession resolution of the Nashville Convention will prove a sovereign failure; that it means no such thing. Now we intend there shall be no dodging on this point. The Committee on Resolutions appointed by that Convention had two resolutions before it upon this question. One fairly and squarely admitted that the doctrine of secession is settled; the other demanded that the States be restored to their "sovereign" rights, &c. Two of the members of the Committee who had been forced to swallow the first resolution in 1868, succeeded in throwing it overboard this time and reported the other. The Convention adopted it. It stands then just in this position. Its committee rejected a resolution plainly against secession, and adopted one, which such good Democrats as Colyar and Johnson declare favors secession. Now, these are the facts, and with such good Democratic authority endorsing us, we submit that the *Whig* has the laboring oar.

The first complete return of the Ninth Census comes from New Hampshire, and furnishes a curious result. The aggregate population in 1860 was 326,072, and in 1870 317,063, making a net loss of 9,009. Westward the course of empire takes its way.

## TENNESSEE WAR EXPENDITURES.

We have before alluded to the strong desire on the part of the Democracy, not only of this Congressional District, but all over the State and nation, to defeat Mr. Maynard. This is perfectly natural. He has opposed the schemes of that party, and has always dealt it hard blows. He has never been led off by any of the diversions created by the party for the purpose of hiding corruption, but has persistently and effectively fought against its iniquities. The Democratic newspapers of this State, as well as outside the State, are now waging a windy war of words against him, which are as impotent in changing the minds of the people, as the weak arguments of his personally clever competitor. The *Nashville Union and American* has been paying special attention to the canvass in this district, and one might suppose it had taken the contract for conducting it here, the party not being satisfied with the efforts of our two contemporaries in this city. Its last effusion takes Mr. Maynard to task for not having procured pay from the Government for expenses incurred by the State in arming and equipping troops for the Federal army. This is something new to us, for we supposed the State had really contributed very little for this purpose. We had some facilities for observing the organization of Tennessee regiments, and our recollection is, that Tennessee was not in a condition to raise and equip regiments for the Federal service, the State government being then as it is now, controlled by the friends of the party supported by the *Union and American* then and now. When Cols. Byrd, Cooper, Houk, Johnson and others recruited their regiments in Kentucky, they did not go to Governor Harris at Nashville for means to do so, but were aided directly from the United States Government. Our contemporary at Nashville is not fully posted as to the manner after which Tennessee troops were organized, having been on the other side of the question, in fact, doing all that could be done to prevent Union men from Tennessee from joining that organization, then so detestable to them, known as the Federal army. Now they are exceedingly anxious that Mr. Maynard should procure remuneration from the Government, for a thing they did all in their power to deprive the Government of—the service of Tennessee soldiers. Will the *Union and American* please inform us how much money the State of Tennessee expended in the organization of troops for the Federal army?

THE late "military reunion" at Nashville, in presenting a platform upon which civilians are permitted to take a back seat, resolve in one paragraph that the tariff is a gigantic robbery, and in the next, that the internal revenue is oppressive, owing to the fact, we suppose, that they, as a party, are debarrred from handling the funds. We would like to know how these gentlemen propose to raise means to defray the expenses of the government, and pay the public debt. If we propose to raise it by a tariff, which, while it supplies a bountiful revenue, at the same time affords a protection, and fosters home industry, they cry out, gigantic robbery! If we propose to raise the revenue from internal taxation, they say, "this is downright oppression, unless we can be the collectors," for their scheme for leaving it to the States for collection means nothing else. We know this is an unpleasant situation in which to place that party. We can conceive of nothing more unpleasant to a Democrat than to be debarrred from the privilege of holding office and handling the public funds. Cut off his supply of money, office and funds, and you rob him of his existence.

NAPOLÉON had a vast income while Emperor of France. His income, including a civil list of five millions of dollars, averaged ten millions of dollars per annum. It is very probable that out of this sum he saved a very considerable fortune. He is now comfortably quartered in a famous old castle belonging to the very family concerning whose accession to the Spanish throne the war was ostensibly begun. While here he is a prisoner, and his expenses are very light. The plate of the family are now on deposit at the Queen's warehouse, London. The agent depositing them fixed their value at £8,000.

Napoleon, it is alleged, was extravagant, and notwithstanding his vast income, he owed when the war began to the trades people of Paris, as is charged, \$20,000,000.

At a meeting of Spiritualists in Brooklyn, a few days since, the spirit of J. Wilkes Booth was called up, and in answer to a question as to whether he had seen Lincoln, and whether he was sorry for having killed him, he said:

"He says he is; that he has become reconciled to Abraham Lincoln. They walk out daily. He says the assassination was based upon a misunderstanding. They are now good friends. He wasn't in his right mind when he shot him. He yielded to an impulse. He has now gone through two states of progression. He is entering on a third. He says he regretted his act while he was dying."

THE sweeping order of Trochu's, expelling all the Germans from Paris, could not be carried out, for when it came to be executed, it was found that some of the best workmen and engineers on the railways, and best operatives on the telegraph lines, were Germans. To have expelled them would have greatly embarrassed the defense of the city.

We invite the attention of our friends in Sevier and Roane counties to the Conventions to be held at Trundle's Cross Roads on the 24th inst., and at Loudon on the 1st of October, for the nomination of a Floater and Senator, and we hope a full delegation will be present at both meetings.